

# WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1857.

A number of articles prepared for this morning's issue have been unavoidably crowded out.

The following senators and members of Congress arrived in this city yesterday: Hon. Messrs. A. G. Brown, Otho R. Singleton, and J. A. Quitman, of Mississippi; John Leitch, John S. Caskie, and William O. Goode, of Virginia; Andrew Johnson, John Bell, Horace Maynard, A. G. Watkins, F. C. Zollicoffer, and J. C. D. Atkins, of Tennessee; J. M. Kett and M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina; L. O'B. Branch and H. M. Shaw, of North Carolina; Miles Taylor, of Louisiana; George W. Jones, of Iowa; Eli S. Shorter, W. R. Cobb, Sydney Moore, and J. A. Stallworth, of Alabama; H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky; James Landy, Samuel A. Purviance, William Stewart, W. H. Dimmick, John Dick, James L. Gillie, and Henry Chapman, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Kunkle, of Maryland; William B. English, James B. Foley, J. U. Pettit, Charles Case, and David Kilgore, of Indiana; John Cochran, F. E. Spinner, Edward Dodd, O. A. Morse, W. H. Kelcey, Samuel G. Andrews, and J. W. Sherman, of New York; Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois; Wm. Lawrence, Joseph Miller, and M. H. Nichols, of Ohio; Nathaniel B. Drake, of Rhode Island; James Buffinton, C. L. Knapp, R. B. Hall, and Timothy Davis, of Massachusetts; D. S. Walbridge, Henry Waldron, and DeWitt C. Leach, of Michigan; Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine; and Garnet B. Adrian, of New Jersey.

## DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

We are requested to state that, in accordance with the usage of the democratic party, a meeting of the democratic members will take place at the hall of the House of Representatives, this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS.

We devote much of the *Union* to-day to the publication of the whole of the Kansas constitution, embracing the ordinance and schedule. Those who have been imposed upon by the charge that the constitution has been fraudulently withheld from the public by the president of the convention will now be undeceived and disabused of these false impressions. Upon examination it will be found that the constitution is strictly republican in its provisions and character, and in many respects an improvement on many of the old constitutions. There are some of its details which might well be the subjects of different opinions, but the same remark would be equally true of any constitution of any State. We venture to advance the opinion that it will be universally regarded as a good constitution. On the subject of slavery its provisions have heretofore been correctly described in the *Union*. The only exception we see taken to it that is worthy of any notice is that taken by the black-republican journals. This exception is, that if the slavery clause should be voted out by the people of Kansas, Kansas would not be a slave State. The fact is directly the reverse. In that event slavery would be forever prohibited, except that the owners of the few slaves now in Kansas could not be forced to emancipate them without just compensation. We have said heretofore, and we now repeat, that no other provision could be or would be tolerated either by Congress or by any respectable public tribunal. We commend the constitution to the attention of our readers as furnishing the best answer to much of the prejudice sought to be excited against the action of the convention, and against the administration for its determination to recognize and sustain the legality of that action. If fanaticism and faction do not rule the hour in Kansas, we shall soon have the pleasure of greeting into the Union another sovereign State, with a constitution as soundly republican, and in its general provisions as wisely framed, as any of the older members of the confederacy; and, what is of no small moment, we shall have the satisfaction of announcing the "finality" of sectional agitation.

## RETURNING TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

A frequent recurrence to first principles was recommended by Mr. Jefferson as the surest preventive of political errors. In obedience to this wise injunction of the great founder of the democratic party, it will be useful at the present juncture to recur to the authentic record of our national organization in search of the principles which should guide to a safe and proper solution of the existing issue in regard to the constitution of the Kansas convention. Turning to this record, which was made up by the unanimous judgments of the representatives of the democratic party at the Cincinnati Convention, we find that in order "that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the constitution and the Union," the following clear and emphatic declaration of principles was made by the convention:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which embrace the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic law establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850—2. That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of the Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

It will be observed that in the preamble and in each resolution the exclusive object of the convention was to lay down principles to meet the issue on "SLAVERY AGITATION," and to furnish the only sound and safe solution of "THE SLAVERY QUESTION." It will be observed, further, that the convention and in the organic laws of Nebraska and Kansas principles which they recognize and adopt as the only solution of "THE SLAVERY QUESTION." These principles are combined and condensed by the convention, and put

forth with all the emphasis of language: "NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA." This was the basis of the compromise of 1850; it was ratified by the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Nebraska and Kansas in 1854. The single idea that absorbed the mind of the convention was the slavery question—the slavery agitation—and the sole remedy for the dangers of sectional issues, inaugurated in 1850, and reaffirmed in 1852 and 1854, was non-interference by Congress.

But as the convention referred to the Nebraska-Kansas act as containing the principles which they recognized and adopted as furnishing the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, it is proper, in this connection, to recur to the language of that act, that we may have before us at the same time the original text and the authoritative interpretation put upon it by the convention. The Nebraska-Kansas act declares that it is "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this language we recognize the great pervading purpose of Congress to be the establishment of a principle for the sound and safe solution of "the slavery question," and the principle relied on for this solution was non-interference. In his letter accepting the presidential nomination Mr. Buchanan distinctly recognized the Nebraska-Kansas act as having special reference to the settlement of "the slavery question." He said: "The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery—derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority—promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement."

We submit now this plain proposition: that if the people of Kansas have the right under the action of the late convention to adopt or reject slavery, as a majority may prefer, the great leading and absorbing purpose of the Nebraska-Kansas act, as interpreted by the Democratic National Convention, and as understood by their nominee for the presidency, has been carried out. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to other matters, we are sure there can be none as to the fact that the majority of the people in Kansas have it entirely in their power to decide on the 21st instant whether Kansas is to be a free or a slave State. If this be so, in the name of reason, justice, and patriotism, why should questions of minor moment connected with the preliminary steps that have preceded this grand result be made the subjects of distraction and contention amongst democrats? What if a large portion of the people did not vote in the election of delegates to the convention? What if the convention actually represented a minority of the people? What if extraordinary powers are conferred on the president of the convention? What, we say, of all this, if the convention have, after all, secured the great object sought after through years of dangerous sectional agitation—the perfect right of the majority in Kansas to decide the character of their domestic institutions for themselves? Who in the Territory has been damaged? Who out of the Territory has been damaged? What vital principle has been violated or outraged? If there are details in the constitution not acceptable to individuals in or out of the Territory, whilst the document is itself republican, these errors should be left to be remedied hereafter by the people of Kansas, which they can do by virtue of the sovereignty as a State with which they will be clothed by admission into the Union.

The Cincinnati Convention did not stop with the promulgation of the great principle of non-interference, but they proceeded to lay down a distinct proposition in regard to the right of the people of a Territory to be admitted as a State which is worthy of peculiar attention at this juncture. We quote it as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Here is the law of the democratic party applicable to the precise case in hand: the people of Kansas, through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents, have a right to form a constitution with or without slavery, and to be admitted as a State. If a majority of the people vote to have slavery or not to have it, as authorized by the schedule to the constitution, will that not be a legal and fair expression of the will of the majority? If so, by the law of the party they have a right to be admitted as a State. The convention which framed the constitution had the legal power to act in the premises—the submission of the question of slavery or no slavery was therefore legal. If the people of Kansas are secured and protected in the free exercise of the elective franchise in voting for or against slavery, the result will be a fair expression of the will of the majority. If it is the wish of the people of Kansas to have the slavery agitation settled, and to come into the Union as a State, they will vote, and thus give a legal and fair expression of the will of a majority. It is because this right is secured to them by the action of the late convention, and because this action is in strict conformity with the Kansas act, the Cincinnati platform, the letter of acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Buchanan, his inaugural address, and his instructions to Gov. Walker, that the administration sustains it and believes that Congress now has the power to terminate the Kansas agitation as a source of national and sectional danger.

The Hartford Press says that the Rev. L. L. Lorington, of New Britain, who formerly preached in the "Advent Church," in that village, has been sentenced to twenty days' confinement in the county jail for breaking the windows of the church maliciously and in the night season. It is said he was offended because another clergyman had been invited to preach in the church. Lorington was then to smash in all the windows on one side of it, and then go home.

Cut-steel cannons are manufactured at Essen, in Prussia. The patents have refused to sell his secret to the English agents, who were empowered to offer him large sums. Recently the French government have ordered three hundred field pieces, and the engineer Totten is at present at Essen with an order for a still larger number for account of the Russian government.

On Saturday morning, November 21st, the large block of buildings in Rochester, New York, occupied in part by the Daily Democrat was burned to the ground, and with it almost the entire material, the presses, &c., of the printing office, involving the loss of some \$30,000. In the afternoon of the same day, before the type of the establishment melted into one general mass, had become cool, the Democrat appeared in its usual size and form, giving a full account of the conflagration.

FALLING OFF IN THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.			
The following table shows the democratic and republican majorities, in round numbers, in the States which have held their elections this year, compared with the majorities in 1856:			
	1856.	Rep.	Dem.
Maine.....	25,000	12,000	13,000
New Hampshire.....	6,000	3,000	3,000
Vermont.....	10,000	5,000	5,000
Connecticut.....	7,000	3,500	3,500
Rhode Island.....	5,000	2,500	2,500
Massachusetts.....	68,000	33,000	35,000
New York.....	80,000	40,000	40,000
California.....	7,784	3,892	3,892
Iowa.....	17,000	8,500	8,500
Illinois.....	9,150	4,575	4,575
Indiana.....	24,295	12,147	12,148
Wisconsin.....	12,668	6,334	6,334
Michigan.....	19,626	9,813	9,813
New Jersey.....	18,605	9,302	9,303
Minnesota.....	(new State)	1,000	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	30,000	15,000	15,000
Total.....	281,078	140,539	140,539

In 1856 the republican party had a clear majority in the northern States over the democrats of 168,028, and in 1857 that immense majority had faded away, and the same party is now in a minority of 55,539. Exchange.

We learn from the Cumberland Telegraph that another land slide occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, near the tunnel, on Saturday, and also on Tuesday. About one thousand yards of rock came down by the latter slide, and it will require three months to remove it. This does navigation for the season beyond any sort of doubt.

The failure of the second attempt to launch the "Great Eastern" steamship in England, will be much regretted. The Liverpool Courier mentions that the first attempt is "said to have cost £70,000," or enough to build a very respectable steamship of the ordinary size.

Navigation has been resumed on the Erie canal from Albany to Buffalo. Boats are arriving at Albany in great numbers, and others departing. This is a great relief to many important interests.

The total number of immigrants to Canada in 1857 has been 32,097, which is 9,658 more than last year. Of these, 11,098 were English, 6,119 Norwegian, 4,460 Irish, and about the same number of Scotch and Germans.

The widow of Commander Herndon has just received from the agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, five thousand dollars on a policy signed only a year since.

## OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Werner Drexel has been appointed consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, for the States of Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to reside in Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be put in seal, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Disciples will have meeting as usual on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the west room of Temperance Hall. Elder D. S. Burnett, of New York, is expected to be in attendance.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. W. D. Haley will officiate in this church to-morrow (Sunday, December 6), at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

TEACHERS' MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held at the Smithsonian Institution this morning, December 6, at 10 o'clock. At the meeting the annual report of the association will be read, and a full attendance is desired. All persons interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to be present.

CHAS. R. YOUNG, Recording Secretary.

## PARODI AND VIEUXTEMPS.

LAST GRAND CONCERT. MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1857. Caruso's Saloon.

MILIE TROTTA PARODI will sing on this occasion, by universal desire, the celebrated French national hymn, LA MARSEILLAISE; and the well-known American grand national song, THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, with Miss MILLER, both in the French and English languages, which has produced the most intense enthusiasm wherever sung by Mlle Parodi.

LAST APPEARANCE OF HENRY VIEUXTEMPS. MADAME JULIETTE TROTTA PARODI, MISS MILLER, the new English Prima Donna, MR. PERRENG, the new English Tenor, Both great artists having been engaged in London by the directors of the Academy of Music, New York, expressly for the production of English Opera and Grand Oratorios.

Conductor, HENRY VIEUXTEMPS.

Mlle. PARODI will sing Cavatina, "Barbier de Seville," "Jérusalem," "Duo," "La Marseillaise," "Duetto des Pêcheurs," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "Arie de Faust" (Robert le Diable), two duets with Mlle. Parodi.

Mrs. MILLER will play Fantasia "Eternal," "La Chanson," "Pagani's" "Witch's Dance," &c.

MR. PERRENG will sing "Thou'rt thou remember me," "The Maid of Merry England," and a duet with Mlle. Parodi.

Admission to all parts of the hall, \$1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be secured at the music stores of Messrs. Rich, Davis, and Metcalf.

Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. [Star-Klats]

LOST—A PEARL BRACELET, supposed to have been dropped between Senator Gwin's and the Brazilian Minister's. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the jewelry store of M. W. Galt & Bro., 224 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR RENT—The dwelling of the late Gen. Townsend. This handsome home contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, and steam water heater; also, three fine offices adjacent. Apply to W. M. Caldwell, corner of 11th and 17th streets.

J. B. H. SMITH.

JAMES L. DICKINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PATENT, CLAIM, AND GENERAL AGENCY, OFFICE Southeast Corner of Seventh and F streets.

PHOTOGRAPH OIL PAINTINGS. PROFESSOR J. C. CHURCHILL, Artist, respectfully returns thanks to his friends and patrons for past encouragement, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Studio at McCarty's Gallery, No. 448 Pennsylvania avenue, three doors east of 14th street.

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED. AT THE BEST RATES, FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD ON THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN EUROPE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

GOLD CURRENCY AND VIRGINIA MONEY. Accounts will be opened for depositors, payable in sums of \$100 and \$500, and in gold, charging the current rates. Checks must be marked "gold." Sight drafts on all the principal cities in the Union sold in sums to suit.

Deposits and stocks sold on commission. Interest money bought and sold. Gold warrants purchased at the highest rates.

SWENNY, MITCHELL, FANT, & CO., Bankers.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—A suite of rooms in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels. Breakfast and tea furnished, if required. Inquire at 406 D street, between 6th and 7th, the States office, or at 256, under Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR BASQUES AND CLOAKS. Thick black ribbed basques for cloaks and basques. Thick black ribbed cloaks, for the above pattern. 4 pieces black ribbed cloaks, very cheap and fine. Mending of the newest and most choice styles at very moderate rates.

Mourning goods, an immense stock of select fabrics. One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

We are not opening any new line. Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

FERRY & BROTHER, Central Store, west building, Opposite Centre Market.

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

## LOCAL NEWS.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.—It has been suggested by an old and respected resident of this metropolis, that the establishment of a public library—free to all—would be productive of great good. We have among us large numbers of young men, removed from the restraining influences of their homes, who are now ever stumbling into these pitfalls of vice which are everywhere ready to ensnare them; because they have no other places in which they can more profitably pass the long winter's evenings. Others, who wish to provide their minds with literary aliment, are forced to beg gentlemen in Congress to obtain books from the Capitol, although directly in opposition to the rules of that excellent library. Indeed, the constant throng of visitors there proves how much a free city library would be used and appreciated. Hopes have been entertained that a free library would have been founded by one of our opulent and public-spirited citizens; but the building designated for it by report has been monopolized by a society in which the mass of the community take little interest, and the library is among the wants of the metropolis. Who will take the initiative steps in promoting its establishment?

NEW THEATRE.—Messrs. William Stewart and Dion Bourcault, (deceased of Wallack's theatre, New York,) having leased Caruso's Saloon for the purpose of transforming it into a theatre, will begin the improvement on Wednesday next, expecting to open the establishment on the 28th of December for dramatic performances.

The south partition wall of the saloon is to be removed, and the rooms thrown into one. New and wide entrances will be provided, and a box office erected on the outside of the building. There will be one tier of boxes to accommodate four hundred, and the parquet seven hundred spectators. The front of the parquet to be furnished with one hundred orchestra stalls, at one dollar each; admission to other parts of the house, fifty cents.

The losses proposed to sell these orchestra seats at a subscription price of fifty dollars, for a season of ninety-six nights, or about half their value if purchased for single nights.

The theatre will be elegantly and beautifully decorated. There will be no third tier.

The performances will consist exclusively of vaudevilles, petit comedies, light drama, ballet, and opera; and the company embrace a portion of that now at Wallack's, to be varied from time to time, as circumstances and the public gratification may demand.

Mr. Charles Matthews, Miss Agnes Robertson, and other stars of their schools of performances will appear in succession during the season.

Every effort will, we are satisfied, be made to render this theatre worthy of the support of an enlightened and appreciative community.

ANOTHER CONCERT.—The concert last night was eminently successful, the performers acquitting themselves with great credit, and eliciting continued rounds of applause.

In response to a generally-expressed desire, Mlle Parodi, with the other gifted artists who appeared last evening, will give another concert on Monday evening. Then, by the same concert, who will sing that celebrated French national hymn of liberty, "La Marseillaise," and then, by Mr. Miller, give our own national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In these two songs Mlle Parodi has created the greatest sensation, and they alone merit a large audience. The programme is, however, in addition, a large and an attractive one, embracing many vocal and instrumental gems.

WILD GESE.—Three large flocks of wild geese, one of them numbering twenty-six, flew over the city yesterday morning, each flock in the form of an inverted V. At the point, leading the van, were the directing gander, whose constant cries were answered by the geese behind them. They were on their way from the cold North to the sunny South, and are the unwelcome harbingers of a winter storm.

CITY POST OFFICE.—The new city post office will be finished in about a fortnight, and immediately occupied. The old buildings now occupied for the city office will then be demolished, and the work on the new structure commenced.

WIDE AND NARROW.—15 cartons super black cloth, all widths, "foul Lyons," pure all silk, and all widths, at half price.

We offer all wide colored silk velvets at their actual cost.

Opened to-day.—200 dozen real Paris silk gloves, all colors and sizes. 40 pieces superior double cloth damasks, at low prices. 100 pairs black velvet for single and double beds. New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation. Goods are not opening any new line. Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

Dec 5-1041

BLACK ribbed velvets and wide silk velvets, for mantles, &c., all widths, for trimming, at much less than the usual price; all widths for mantles, cloaks, &c.

1 Lyons pair, all silk, at very low prices. 2 pieces black velvet for single and double beds. 3 pieces of black ribbed velvet, for circular cloaks and basques.

200 shawls, in all fabrics and styles, at low prices. One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation. Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

Dec 5-1041

R. H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed his office to the residence in Franklin Row, corner of 8th and 13th streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Oct 28-41

DIVERNOIS HOTEL, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This establishment is newly furnished and arranged on the most modern and improved principle, with private apartments for other ladies or gentlemen.

Agg. The bar is supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors. Gentle and other delicacies in season. Hot and cold lunch from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22-41

WE have to-day reduced, twenty pieces choice style bright pink silks down to 87 1/2 cents per yard, value \$1.25. The above line is well adapted for mourning and black dresses. Also, all our entire stock of other select dress silks and robes to their present current-cash value.

Our stock of other fabrics for general family wear is most ample in all respects, and at prices most favorable to the consumer. One price only, marked in plain figures by the owner of the first; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

We decidedly prefer not to open any new line. Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

Dec 2-1041

PERREY & BROTHER, Central Store, west building, Opposite Centre Market.

ELIGIBLE and well-furnished apartments, singly or in suite, for rent at 206 Penn. avenue, between 2d and 3d streets.

Dec 2-42w

REDUCED SCALE.—The articles below named are all on our reduced scale of prices.

All our entire stock of silks, robes, Valenciennes, mousselines, cashmeres, merinos, plaids, and all other fine dress goods generally, and especially.

All our entire stock of shawls, mantles, cloaks, waists, &c.

Our whole line of mourning goods is new and stylish. New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only, and no deviation.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

Dec 2-1041

PERREY & BROTHER, Central Store, west building, Opposite Centre Market.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Oct 28-41

LOST LAND WARRANTS.—160-acre land warrants, issued to Hannah Wax, No. 37,855, dated February 21, 1857, and Margaret L. A. Cunningham, No. 37,764, dated August 14th, 1856, have been lost, mislaid, or stolen. All persons are hereby notified not to purchase same, as I have laid a caveat in the Land Office to prevent the issue of a patent, and made an application for duplicate copies.

M. S. VIGOR.

Firm of M. Snyder & Son, Bankers, 358 Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

Nov 29-1041

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—New and second-hand pianos, from the factories of Steinway & Sons, New York, and Kautz & Baldwin, sold off my son's factory, Philadelphia, always on hand at moderate prices.

For sale and to rent at No. 435 11th street, eight doors above Pennsylvania avenue.

Nov 19-1041

F. C. RECHENBACH, 435 11th street, eight doors above Pennsylvania avenue.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT AT C. GAUTHIER'S FRENCH RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber, in order to accommodate the public, gives notice that he will furnish meals to weekly boarders at the rate of \$7 per week.

Bills of fare will be furnished every day for the accommodation of such guests, and every facility will be given to guests to breakfast, dine, and sup at such hours as will suit the convenience of every party.

Breakfast from 8 till 12 o'clock. Dinner from 1 till 6 o'clock. Supper from 6 till 10 o'clock.

Dec 2-1041

C. GAUTHIER, 252 Pennsylvania avenue.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—Samuel Chilton & A. B. Magruder, late of Virginia, being associated in partnership, will practice in the courts of Washington, the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Address CHILTON & MAGRUDER, Washington, D. C.

Oct 14-1041

## BY TELEGRAPH.

From Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—The mail from Santa Fe has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

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From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—River falling slowly at this point, and navigation to Keokuk has been resumed. Missouri is close of ice, and falling slowly at Dubuque. Weather cloudy, with rain.

The La Crosse Lead Grant.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—The La Crosse and Milwaukee lead companies have been offered six to eight millions of dollars for their lead grants from the last Congress, but the offer is declined.

From Albany.

Albany, Dec. 3.—John Cummings, convicted on the 3d of December, 1856, of the murder of Frederick Stump, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 25th day of January.

From Boston.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The Rev. Mr. Kaloob, tried lately for immorality, has resigned his pastorate, and intends to follow the law in Boston or Kansas.

From New York.

New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency—sales unimportant. Flour is higher and closed buoyant—sales of 15,500 bbls.; State, \$4 50 a \$4 70; Ohio, \$5 20 a \$5 55; southern, \$5 15 a \$5 50. Wheat is buoyant, and closed by holders demanding an advance—sales of 12,500 bushels; Chicago spring, \$9 a 95 cents; southern winter, \$1 20 a \$1 50. Corn is higher and closed firm—sales of 18,000 bushels western mixed, 82 cents. Pork is quiet—mess, \$17 50 a \$18. Beef is dull—western repacked, \$13 a \$13 50. Lard is quiet at 10 a 11 cents. Whiskey is higher—Ohio, 234 cents. Coffee is firm—Rio, 94 a 104 cents. Sugar has advanced 1/4, but prices are unsettled. Molasses in dull at 24 cents for Cuba, Muscovado, Roan is in fair demand at \$1 35. Spindle turpentine in request at 43 cents. Rice is heavy at previous rates.

CHAUNCEY WARRINER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, No. 34 Four-and-a-half street.

Three doors north of Pennsylvania ave., sign of the Snow Shovel.

Chronometers, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeating, and musical watches; mantel clocks; jewelry and silverware repaired; articles made to order. Watches, jewelry, silver, and silver-plated ware for sale.

Dec 5-1041

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS, by which their incomes must be doubled.—The undersigned has invented a new and valuable machine for converting seed cotton into yarn by a continuous process, from the gin through the various processes and spinning machinery, until it is ready for shipment or weaving.

The saving from waste by this process will be at least ten per cent.; and the time made from the gin (broken and unimpaired by the operation of the machinery of the present process used to open and disentangle it) will be about fifty per cent. stronger and heavier, and will furnish the markets of the world, distancing all competition at advanced prices.

The undersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use his patent on planters will be informed as to terms, with complete instructions how to use it, how to obtain the best machinery, and all other necessary particulars, on application addressed to

Dec 6-24w1/2

MRS. HALE'S NEW COOK BOOK. \$1.

Widow's New Cook Book. \$1.

Miss Leslie's Lady's House Book. \$1.

Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooks. \$1.

Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats. 25 cents.

Miss Leslie's Domestic Receipts. 50 cents.

The Household. 50 cents.

The Family Receipt Book for making Bread, Rolls, &c. 15 cents.

The Household. 50 cents.

Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooks. \$1.

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